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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 3, 1838.

HOOF-AIL.

Since our last number, in which it was stated that this disease had made its appearance in Henrietta, we have been informed that it prevails to an alarming extent in Homer and its vicinity in Cortland county. A gentleman from that place informs us that thousands of dollars worth of cattle are now suffering from it. We are also informed that one gentleman in Le Roy, Genesee county, has lost eleven head of cattle by it within a short time past. As it is thus breaking out in different parts of the state, it becomes a matter of high importance to discover, if possible, a remedy, and we repeat our request for information on the subject.

BARREN LAND.

In some of the older settled parts of our country, for some fifty years past, when farmers have been urged to attempt improvements,—to introduce new and better methods of cropping; to renew the culture of wheat, and endeavor to supply themselves at least with bread, the reply has uniformly been, 'It is idle for us to talk of improvement, we can do nothing, our soil is exhausted and barren, and renovation is impossible.' And even in some sections, lands never subjected to the plough, have been branded as worthless, from the same cause. The sand plains of Long Island and New Jersey, are of the latter class; the older cultivated parts of New England and Virginia, of the former.

So far as Long Island is concerned, the idea of barren land has long been done away, and since the marl beds of New Jersey have been opened, it is found that the lands formerly considered as good for nothing, are easily rendered most fertile and productive. Even the worn out and exhausted plains of Virginia and Massachusetts, are beginning to revive under the stimulating influence of an improved and partially scientific course of agriculture. Grass, and clover, and fields of wheat, are now seen where but a few years since such sights would have been deemed incredible.

Such facts, as well as similar instances of lands that have been abandoned for centuries in Europe being reclaimed, and rendered productive, may well create doubts as to the absolute barrenness of any soil. The earth may be exhausted of its lime and rendered unfit for one kind of crop; it may be so far deprived of its vegetable matter or mould, as to be unproductive, under the common course of treatment; but the means of fertility are still there, and nothing is wanting but new agents to form new combinations, to restore fruitfulness.

It will not be pretended that the marl composed of clay and lime would alone constitute arable or fertile soil, and it is well known that the sandy plains on which it is spread, are, previous to its use, in many cases destitute of vegetation as the deserts of Sahara. Even these, which have not seen an herb for centuries, will readily support vegetation, where water can be found, as the green spots scattered over its surface at wide distances clearly prove.

The proper inference to be drawn from the effects which nature herself produces by the proper mingling of the different earths, and a small quantity of vegetable mould, was wholly overlooked or forgotten in all the ancient modes of cultivation in this country, and in Europe, and lands exhausted by cropping were abandoned to sterility, or left to recruit themselves by the slow process of natural renovation. Chemical analysis in its application to the nature and action of the different earths, did much to dispel the doubts which still existed as to the nutritive action of the different earths; and in the hands of Davy and Chaptal, went far to prove that there is no such thing as inherent barrenness in the soil; that where such a state of things is supposed to exist, it is only so in appearance; and that an artificial adaptation of the means and agents used by nature to create fertility will be uniformly successful.

On this simple principle, so long overlooked, the whole theory of modern culture is founded. And the efficacy of liming, manuring, and marling, demonstrated. They act as new exciting agents in the earth; they create and nourish the irritability, indispensable in all the products of vitally organized nature; and enable plants to take up from the earth or appropriate from the air, the elements of their existence and growth. Acting on these principles, the cultivation of wheat has been commenced in many parts of our country in which it had long been abandoned, and with a success which seems to justify the high expectations formed of the experiment. Thus will it always be when nature is followed, and the more closely we tread in its footsteps, the more sure will be the beneficial results. The expence of preparing condemned lands for wheat will be doubtless considerable, but it should be remembered that when land is fitted for wheat, the foundation of continued fertility is laid; and followed by clover or roots there need be no relapse. Lime it is found is the grand agent in restoring worn out lands, and must be applied in the form and in the quantity demanded by the state of the soil to be acted upon. The application is felt for years and, under its influence, the manure given to the land, or the carbon of the air, goes into new combinations, useful to vegetation, and improving to the soil.

Gardener's Work for Winter.

The directions which it is intended to furnish under the head of "*Gardener's Work*," are not intended to apply to those large establishments containing green and hot houses, or which are under the constant supervision of professional gardeners, but to those smaller gardens which are chiefly under the care of their proprietors, and which require but little attention during winter. But there are some things which may now be done very profitably, which might be hastily performed or neglected during the busy season of the year.

Among little, but important things, is a supply of *marking sticks*. Where new varieties of fruits and vegetables are introduced for trial, it is indispensable that the *names* be preserved. For annual plants, where it is an object to preserve the names only during the season, pine sticks, shaved smooth and moistened, and written upon with a black lead pencil, are sufficient. The mark will remain a year perfectly legible, especially if the side written on is inclined a little towards the plant. If the stick is *not wet* before writing upon, the name will be obliterated in a few weeks.

When the names are required to remain more than a year, as for strawberries, raspberries, &c., more durable marks are needed. In this case, the sticks are best made of red cedar, and painted on one side with light colored paint; when dry, a pencil mark upon the paint will last several years. These should be longer than the former, that they may be driven into the ground beyond the danger of being thrown out by frost. Both these kinds, (except writing the name,) may be made *now*.

Sticks for peas, poles for beans, &c., may now be procured; grafts may be cut and labeled, grafting plasters made, seeds procured, and tools repaired and obtained if necessary. Attention to all these will save much hurry at another time.

It is now a suitable season for pruning hardy grape vines and fruit trees. The main object in all pruning, is *to thin the branches when too thick, leaving the best shaped and most thrifty young shoots to grow.* There is a great deal of poor stunted fruit, which might be large and fine, if pruning were sufficiently resorted to; an effect just the reverse of another but very common kind of pruning, performed by cattle on young trees, which ought to be as carefully avoided as the former should be sought.

It should be an object with every one who cultivates a garden, to endeavor to raise vegetables earlier than they are usually obtained in the open ground, as the earliest are commonly by far the most desirable. *Paper-frames*, far cheaper than glasses, may be now made for protecting early cucumbers, sallading, and other plants, from the cold and frost of early spring, by making first a square frame for the base, and bending over from side to side, broad hoops for supporting the oiled paper. These frames may be made of any size, from a foot square to five feet wide and ten feet long. The paper should be thick, unsized printing paper; and before being pasted on, it should be moderately moistened, that when it dries, it may contract, and fit closely. If the frames are large, in addition to the hoops, which should not be more than a foot apart, there should be a coarse net work of twine in addition, to paste the paper upon, and to increase its strength and enable it to resist the wind and rain. It will add to its strength to paste a small piece of paper within the sheets at each intersection of the twine. When perfectly dry, the paper is to receive a moderate and even coat of linseed oil, laid on with a painter's brush.

Hot-beds are indispensable in raising early vegetables, and the frames and sash may be made in winter. The frame or box which is to be placed on the fermenting manure bed, and to contain the bed of earth for the seeds, is commonly about four feet wide and from eight to twelve feet long; it is made of plank, not less than an inch and a half thick, sixteen inches high at the side from the sun, and eight or ten at the front side, to give slope to the sash placed upon it; and may be dovetailed at the corners, or firmly nailed or keyed with bolts to corner posts. The sash consists of parallel bars running across the frame with no cross bars; on these the panes of glass are fastened like the shingles of a roof, so as to throw off the rain. These sash are made to slide on and off the frame in a grove made for the purpose. For starting early vegetables, hot-beds need not be made before the middle of third month (March); though professed gardeners often make them much earlier, but they require in this case much care.

Instead of covering the frames with glass, they may be cheaply covered with the oiled paper described above.

During winter, manure may be drawn and placed upon the ground. No vegetable, where stalk and leaf is the product, can be scarcely manured too highly, provided the manure be sufficiently mixed with the soil. As *fermented* manure is very desirable for gardening, long manure may be drawn and placed in a heap on the ground to ferment, and by spring, if it has been stirred much in removing, it will be sufficiently rotted, and the seeds of weeds killed by the heat. As the exhalations, during fermentation, are too valuable to be lost, they may be retained by covering the heap several inches thick with earth, and then an inch with lime. If the ground is frozen, the crust must be broken through and the necessary earth obtained.

In order to prevent an unnecessary waste of manure, when applied copiously to land, such land should always be limed. This preserves the manure until needed by the plants during their growth. And thus land may be rendered highly fertile. The small quantity of ground usually occupied by a garden may be thus enriched to almost any desired degree; and its products, if well culti-

vated, will be a most ample return for all labor and expense. The farmer might raise more for his family from his half-acre garden, than he now does from four acres of his farm. The merchant, the lawyer, or the mechanic, would find it no less profitable, not only from this cause, but from the pleasure and good health he would enjoy by the hour's labor which he ought to perform every morning and evening personally in his garden.

J. J. T.

To measure Hay in the Stack.

Where hay is sold by the stack, or where farmers wish to know the quantity they may have on hand, measurement, instead of the tedious process of weighing, may be conveniently practiced. The first object, is to ascertain the number of cubic yards contained in the stack. As the practice of building them round or circular, is by far the most common, it is necessary in ascertaining the contents of such, to measure round them at different heights but at *regular* distances, (omitting the part above the eaves, if it is a regular cone, as is usual) and these measurements added together and divided by their joint number will give the mean circumference. The square of this is then to be multiplied by the decimal .0796; the product thus obtained is again to be multiplied by the height up to the eaves with one third of the rise from the eaves to the peak, and this last product will be the number of cubic feet in the stack. Divide this by 27 and it will give the cubic yards. The measurement round, may be performed by a cord, drawing it close to the stack, and allowing about six inches in depth for loose hay. The height may be known with sufficient accuracy by placing a pole perpendicularly beside the stack, standing off a few rods, and observing with the eye.

If the stack is square or oblong, multiply the medium length by the medium breadth, and that product by the medium height, (which is the height to the eaves and one third of the rise of the roof taken together,) and the last product will be the solid content.

If the hay has been put up in as moist a condition as admits of safety, and has stood six months in the stack, ten cubic yards will make a ton. If it has been put up very dry, twelve will be required; if chiefly clover, even as many as thirteen. If the stack is very large, and has been put up quite moist so as to need copious salting, eight or nine cubic yards will make a ton. According to the experience of the writer, the difference between the most moist and the most dry, at the time of stacking, is after settling about as eight to twelve. These circumstances, are then all to be taken into consideration. But notwithstanding this variation, the method of measuring is far more accurate than that of *guessing* the quantity.

J. J. T.

The Franklin Farmer.

This is the title of a spirited and well conducted quarto devoted to the agricultural interest, and published weekly at Frankfort, the capitol of Kentucky. In that purely agricultural state such a publication is much wanted, and we have no doubt it will receive, as it surely deserves, an ample support from the wealthy and public spirited citizens of that state. We hail the establishment of such journals in our country, as a proof that our farmers are gradually losing their prejudices against book farming, and are becoming willing to profit by the experience of the past, and the experimental researches of others; and that they are willing, in part at least, to substitute a more profitable reading for the exciting controversial and political papers of the day.

The Franklin Farmer, however, has one correspondent that reminds us of the Dutch commentator who clearly convicted his predecessor of stealing from his labors. In the number for Dec. 9th, (the 15th of the volume) we noticed the following by the editor:

"The article in another column, signed Publius Agricola, is from the practiced pen of an esteemed correspondent, whose name, were we permitted to give it, would carry great weight and authority. We have no doubt his style will betray the author to many of our readers. He has thrown together many happy illustrations of our motto—'nothing is beneath the attention of a great man'."

On turning to the article, we were somewhat surprised to find that it had been transferred bodily, (with the exception of a paragraph prefixed as introductory, and one on another subject at the close) from the sixth number of the 7th volume of the Genesee Farmer, for which it was prepared. Of course the worthy editor of the Franklin Farmer is not responsible for the peccadillos of his contributor, but this notice may serve to place him on his guard against similar impositions. We are always pleased to see articles from our columns extensively circulated, as it affords evidence that they are considered adapted to promote the object for which they were written,—the advancement of agriculture;—but we are also pleased to have credit given for their origin. We wish the Franklin Farmer every success.

BONES—MANURE.

It is well known that bones converted to dust constitute the most efficient and valuable manure that has yet been discovered; and that to this substance much of the improved state of European agriculture may fairly be attributed. It has occurred to us as somewhat surprising that in the present advanced state of chemical science, and when the constituent parts of bones are so well known, that no attempts to produce a compound embracing the same substances and capable of producing the same results, have yet been made. Bones are composed of gelatine, fat, cartilage, and earthy salt. Chemistry has determined the nature of each of these substances, and the proportions in which they generally exist in bones is also known. The earthy salts are lime and phosphorus, or the solid part of the bone is phophate of lime; a substance of great value to plants, and which is found in many of them. We therefore can see no insuperable obstacle in the production of an article, which if it could be afforded at a reasonable cost, would, from its active nature, and the ease with which it can be applied, supersede all others in those places and for those purposes in which ordinary manure is inefficient or disgusting. We regret that the profound genius of the philosophic Davy had not been directed to this point; as such a discovery would be one of the greatest gifts science has yet made to agriculture. Perhaps, however, the discovery has been reserved for Hare or Silliman, as the application of electro-magnetism to mechanical purposes was for Davenport. We shall see.

WESTERN PORK.

Few persons are aware of the vast amount of the pork trade in the Western States. In the Western Directory of W. G. Lyford the following estimate for the winter of 1836–7 is given. There were 500,000 hogs slaughtered in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, last winter, for market; their average weight, each was 200 pounds; amounting to one hundred millions of pounds of pork, and bacon. The nett cost of the hogs varied from $4 25 to $7 00 per 100 pounds, viz:—Missouri 100,000 hogs at $4 25; Illinois 100,000 at 5 00; Indiana 80,000 at 5 25; Ohio 155,000 at 7 00; and the northern section of Kentucky, north-western part of Virginia, and western Pennsylvania 65,000 at 6 00 to 7 00. With such staples as corn, pork, and beef, the Mississippi valley will hardly be the land in which starvation is to be feared.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Having had numerous applications for single Nos. of the Farmer from new subscribers, containing Gen. Barnum's account of the manner in which he has raised at the rate of 1000 bushels of potatoes per acre, we have concluded to republish it. We give in this number his directions for the preparation of the ground, planting, &c. and shall hereafter publish the directions for hoeing, harvesting, &c.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose, to ensure a large crop it should be highly manured with compost decomposed vegetables, or barn-yarn manure. The latter I consider preferable when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immediately before the first ploughing, on the same day, to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun and atmosphere.

The first should be deep ploughing, and may be done as early as suits the convenience of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it would be well to have it ploughed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost, or other substances not liable to fermentation, are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last ploughing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible; then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plough, calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow,—with this instrument lay your land in drills twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth, running north and south if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barn-yard manure, or its equivalent—then drop your potatoes. If of the common size, or what is more important, that they contain about the usual quantity of eyes, (if more, they should be cut, to prevent too many stalks shooting up together,) put a single potatoe in the drills or trenches ten inches apart; the first should remain uncovered until the second one is deposited, to place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the potatoes one way than if laid at right angles in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow raised on each side of the drill; then carefully take from the center of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3½ or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the center of the space on either side to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the center of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant againt any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the center will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trenches to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe with much uniformity and accuracy, by stretching a line to direct the operation. It is true that the labor cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride, and the horse to draw the machine.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

In this respect they are a most accommodating crop, allowing the farmer in the southern and central part of the designated district 20 or 30 days to perform the operation. The particular time depends in a very considerable degree upon the climate. In the region of my residence, (the 44th degree of North Latitude,) they may be planted from the 10th of May to the 15th of June. At the extreme north of the described limits less latitude is afforded for seed time and harvest. The good husbandman in that climate should make all practicable preparation for his crop in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Here the growth is extremely rapid, not requiring more than from 90 to 110 days to perfect it. The quantity will not be quite so great as with us, but superior in quality.

WHEAT FLOUR.

According to Prof. Thompson, of Edinburg, one pound of good wheat meal contains ten ounces of farina or starch, three ounces of bran, six drachms of gluten, and two drachms of sugar; and it is because wheat contains such portion of these substances, that it makes the very best loaf bread. The farina or starch is the principal nourishing property; the saccharine matter or sugar is also highly nutrient; but in the process of making loaf bread, it serves mainly, by its vinous fermentation, to produce the gas or air by which the dough is raised and the bread made light. The gluten is likewise a very nutrient property, but in loaf bread, it principally serves, by its cohesiveness, like gum elastic, to prevent the gas or air formed by the fermentation of the sugar, from escaping or passing off; and the gas being thus retained, inflates or puffs up the dough, and makes it porous and light. The bran with its mucilaginous and other properties, not only adds to the nutritiousness of the bread, but eminently serves to increase its digestibility, and to invigorate the digestive organs, and preserve the general integrity of their functions.—*Treatise on Bread Making.*

RUSSIAN CLOVER.

A variety of clover seed bearing this name was brought into our market, last year, by Mr. A. F. Palmer, and a few pounds were sold and sown. It grew up rapidly, and blossomed, with a somewhat long and conical head. Some sown by friend Paine Wingate went to seed. It appears to be a thrifty variety, and will undoubtedly yield a good burden per acre. How it will stand the winter, is a question which we cannot now answer. We hope it will receive a more extensive trial another year. It will undoubtedly prove a fine crop for many purposes besides for hay, such as an excellent pasturage for bees, as well as neat cattle, &c.—*Maine Far.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BEET SUGAR.

Mr. Editor:—I am not quite sure that sugar is profitable to be made on a small scale; it is in manufactories to be conducted on a large scale. We predict that it is to become a national branch of industry and produce; but this cannot be any hindrance or objection to the farmer's employing his leisure hours during the winter season, to the production of sugar for his own use, or, eventually, when it shall have become better understood, for the refineries.

For this reason I shall confine my present hints and observations to the producing of sugar on a small scale, with simple means and at a small cost, particularly as there are so many throughout the country who have grown the beet root, and will, at all events, be desirous of making an essay at beet root sugar making; also, convinced as I am, that from among the number must proceed that experience which is to become the basis of large establishments throughout the United States ere many years pass over. From all that has been done in the United States towards making beet sugar, little has resulted as yet; but much could already be written on the subject that would be useful as a guide to others. This task I cannot assume, though deeply interested; therefore, I can only promise to describe how beet root sugar CAN BE made.

PREPARATIONS FOR MAKING THE SUGAR.

The articles required for the most simple and ready mode of manipulating, are:

1. A rasp for reducing the roots to pulp.
2. A defecating pan.
3. A filterer.
4. A boiling pan, similar to No. 2.
5. A cooling pan.

Skimmer, cloths, clais (or wicker frame work,) tub or tubs, and a variety of other small articles, which will be required or not, just in proportion to the scale on which it is conducted. Such as will be required simply for making sugar, shall be described as we proceed.

The rasp being the first important implement, we will describe such a one as can be easily made, viz: a wooden frame, such as is used for a grindstone. A circular piece of wood to form the barrel of the rasp, say one foot in length, and the same size in diameter, or larger, if you please, (the heavier the better.) Pass an axle through this piece of wood, and set it to the frame precisely as a grindstone, to be turned by a crank or pedal. Around the barrel, or circular wood, nail on sheets of tin, perforated in the manner of a bread-grater. To the end of the frame, towards which the circular barrel is to revolve, affix a small trough, or box, say nine inches wide, by eighteen inches in length. Inside of this box is to slide a block, which can be drawn up and pressed down with one hand, whilst the other hand is engaged in putting roots into the box through an opening on the top. The roots to be pressed against the tin grater as it revolves, and thus they will be torn into an impalpable pulp, and fall into a tub or box placed under the rasp. After a person has once witnessed the producing of the juice from the root by a proper sort of rasp upon this principle, it will need no argument to satisfy him the roots can be torn apart in every fibre, and reduced to a pulp, by no other contrivance so effectually as the French rasp, which makes nine hundred revolutions per minute, when propelled by steam.

Let us now suppose we are about to make some beet root sugar.

1st. Clean the dirt from the roots by washing, or shaking well one against the other; the latter suffices here, as they come up very clean.

2d. Trim off with a knife the fibrous tap root, and all the crown of the root, to get rid of all acrid substances.

3d. Rasp them as before described, and thus you obtain your pulp.

4th. Have ready a small frame of four pieces of strip, formed into a square, with its center nine by twelve, for light pressure. Lay this frame on a board, which board slants into, or towards the tub containing your pulp. On this frame, then place a piece of coarse linen crash or cloth, five times the size of the center of the frame, and in the center of the cloth—which of course will be the inside or center of the frame—lay a shovel full of pulp, then folding the cloth up from the four sides, you have the pulp enclosed, as it were, in a square flat bag, which will yield under any pressure without bursting, and still retain safely the pulp.

5th. Press your pulp to obtain the juice. This is to be done under any sort of press or pressure that you may choose; the amount of juice obtained will be, of course, according to the pressure: 85 per cent of juice can be obtained from the root. A very simple plan for an experiment is, to place the pulp in a long piece of cloth, spreading the pulp about six inches, and roll the cloth up, making it four feet long, and wring out the juice by hand, aided by a stick in the center, doubling the cloth and making fast both ends. If you have a press, place on the bed of it a zinc, tin, or copper pan, larger than the square bags or wickers, (which latter we shall soon describe,) in order that it may not be injured by the pressure. The sides of this pan need not be over two inches in height. In the center front of the pan, should be a break or spout for the juice to flow out into a tub beneath. This arranged, place a cloth filled with pulp on a pan under the press—on this cloth or bag of pulp, place a clais, or piece of wicker work, similar to the top of a Champaigne wine basket, or ordinary wicker basket work, made square or flat. This wicker work is to prevent the pulp in the bags from clogging and bursting under the pressure, and to make juice flow easily, and to obtain the more of it from the pulp than you could otherwise. On the top of the wicker place another bag of pulp, then another wicker, then another bag of pulp, and so continue until your press is filled, when, by applying the pressure, you obtain the juice, which flows into a tub under the press.

6th. Defecate the juice.

The juice is now in the kettle over the fire. Keep up a brisk fire until the juice is heated 150 deg. Fahrenheit, or so hot that you cannot place your finger into it without burning it. At this moment let the lime be added, i. e. having ready some cream of lime, prepared by slacking a piece of pure clean lime in hot water, reduced to the consistence of cream; add to your juice at this point of heat, not more than one ounce in proportion to eight gallons of juice; this is, however, to be better known by experience, and the state your roots are in. On such points as this is your judgment to be carefully exercised. You must stir the lime thoroughly to mix it with the juice, and when you shall have done so, increase your fire, and continue your juice over it until it attains the boiling point, when your fire must be instantly checked, or the boiler or kettle as instantly removed from the fire, and the juice left for perhaps half an hour, or until it has become perfectly clear, and the deposit made in the bottom; then with a skimmer remove the black scum from the surface, and pour off the juice carefully into another pan, boiler or kettle, to be evaporated. If the juice has now, or previously, assumed a dirty appearance, be not discouraged in your first effort; this is always the appearance of it until it changes to molasses.

7th. Filtering has not been recommended at this point, but I think it should be done. I will, therefore, describe the manner in which I performed it—to be referred to again—and leave those who essay to make sugar, to filter once only, or twice, as they may deem best. A box of a size proportioned to the scale on which you are working, (unless on a very large scale—in which latter case you will need many filterers, and of the usual size used in manufactories.) I used a flower-pot of the capacity of two gallons, as having a hole in the bottom, being conical, and of earthenware, and readily obtained. It was most convenient, and answered the purpose. Prepare a circular piece of wood to fit inside the conical box or pot—which may be square or round—perforate this block in every part, cover one side of it with a piece of linen cloth, then prepare a linen bag or cloth to place inside the filterer, and put the perforated block inside the bag, with its covered surface uppermost, and placing the bag inside the pot, forcing down the block, which is held above the bottom by the angle of the pot, and then drawing the bag over the top edges to the outside and securing it, you have a very good filterer. Place within it, and fill to within an inch or two of the top, ANIMAL CHARCOAL, (bones burnt or charred, as wood is to make charcoal, except that these bones are burnt or baked in iron pots, hermetically closed during the baking,) IN GRAINS; because if in powder it is not so good for various reasons, and is apt to wash through the filterer. Upon the charcoal in the filterer you pour your juice, at first keeping closed the stop-cock or hole (as the case may be) at the bottom, and retaining the juice in the filterers for a moment, and when opened, as it flows from the filterer, you run it into the pan or kettle again to evaporate. You can have as many filterers as you please, all in use at the same time, by having the stop-cock of each over a spout which shall conduct the juice to the pan for evaporating.

8th. After filtering, EVAPORATE the juice to 21 deg., and then filter again, and again run it into the kettle, in order to

9th. Condense it to the crystalizing point, which is known by taking a small portion between the thumb and finger, after it has been reduced to molasses; and you may suppose it is near the point at which crystalization takes place; and drawing it out, if on cooling, it appears to snap, it must be removed, and left to crystalize.

I beg to offer a few remarks here on this point, which my experience has proved to me.

1. If you make but a small quantity of sugar, as a pint, a quart, or I should think even a gallon, i. e. two gallons of syrup, when it is at the crystalizing point, I should deem it scarcely possible to separate the molasses from the sugar, after it has granulated. I am satisfied that it will require a large quantity to carry out all the manipulations as they should be to produce beet sugar with success or profit. No estimate of quantity, expense, or profit, can be made from working on a small scale; quality of the beets and sugar may be proved.

2. After the syrup has been, as supposed, reduced to the crystalizing point, and left in a shallow vessel in a cool place for a day or two, and if it is found not to crystalize, provided that it has not been evaporated too much, you may easily make yourself acquainted with the proper point, by resort to the following:

Take three or four saucers, and in each place one or two spoonfulsof your syrup. Hold each one over a small flame, or a spirit lamp, and reduce each one a shade more than the other, and all more than the syrup which you have taken them from: try them as directed, and carefully note the appearance of each, and the white spots which arise during the experiment—place them all away for a day, so that on resorting to them you can designate each, and recollect its appearance when you are reducing it; or it would be better to note on a paper relative to each, then if you find any or all of them granulated, take the one which gives the strongest and best formed crystal for your guide, and reduce your syrup to the same point that you did this sample, and you will scarcely fail to make sugar to the amount of fifty per cent of your syrup, and the remainder will be molasses.

The peculiar odor which most of the syrup and sugar has, I cannot tell how you are to remove; but I have seen sugar made here without it. If the process is carefully and skillfully conducted, and the roots good, there will be but little of it. One thing is certain, from the constant tasting of the juice and sugar, you become reconciled to this peculiarity, and many who would make it for their own use, would not regard it. Tastes are arbitrary, and can we say that (if we had eaten beet sugar all our lives without being refined,) with this peculiar odor, we would not reject cane sugar, if presented to us for our use, because of its peculiarity to the taste and smell? J. S.

From the Maine Farmr.

RAISING PORK—USE OF SALT.

Mr. Holmes—I herewith forward to you a statement of the method I have pursued in tending and fattening a last spring pig, which you are at liberty to publish in the Farmer, if you think its publicity will be of any service to your patrons; if not, throw it under the table.

I purchased a pig some time in May last, (of Mr. Horace Wilder, of this town,) then four weeks old,—put him into his pen, and from that time till into September, he had nothing for food except skim-milk and butter-milk. In September, I commenced boiling potatoes for him in a large kettle, which were fed out to him cold. I found he did not relish them well, and appeared to thrive but very slowly. In October I procured some oats—had them ground—and afterwards added a good portion of the meal with the potates, when first taken off the fire and mashed up. This was also given him in a cold state. I could not perceive that he gained in flesh so fast as I wished him to; and besides, he had a constant looseness about him, which I knew of no way to prevent.

About the first of November, I discontinued the use of cold food, and substituted an entire hot mess for him. Three times a day I boiled a kettle of potatoes—mashed them up in the swill-pail, with the water they were boiled in, and put therein a handful of salt—mixing the whole with the oat meal as before; and gave his food to him as soon as it was prepared. He burnt his nose two or three times, but he soon learned how to humor his appetite. After this change of his diet, his looseness left him, and he began to increase in appetite and growth, which continued till I butchered him, which was Jan. 2d, (week before last,) when he weighed 238½ lbs.

I am sensible that there have been many last spring pigs butchered in the state that have much exceeded mine in weight. But I believe that by giving mine *salt*, with every portion of food he was served with in a *hot state*, added to his value twenty-five per cent. Other people may think differently—but such is the opinion of your humble servant, Eben. Jennison.

N. B. The whole of the oat meal given him was but five bushels.

North Dixmont, Jan. 10, 1838.

STOCK OF FLOUR.

We have read many speculations and numerous statements of the stock of flour on hand; but while we trust that there will be a full supply to meet the demands of the country, we must confess that we repudiate every idea of the stock being large. Indeed, we are fully satisfied that a great mistake has been entertained with respect to the quantity of wheat grown last year, and believe, that in the aggregate, it was very far from being an average crop. We know that the yields in many parts of the country very far exceeded all anticipations that were entertained; but then we know also, that, in many wheat growing districts, for want of seed, much less than the usual quantities were seeded, and hence the decrease in product.—*Far. & Gar.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Management of Hard-Pan Soils.

Mr. Tucker—I was much gratified on seeing the Monthly Farmer in its present improved size. It will be a very cheap and useful publication, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer; but particularly the young. Every boy who is intended to be a cultivator of the soil, ought to be early accustomed to the perusal of our agricultural journals.

I am glad that you are calling the attention of us farmers to the proper management of hard-pan or tight bottomed land; it is as yet very imperfectly understood.—Much of the soil in the southern counties of this state is of that description, and at present yields a very scanty pittance to the occupant; which, with proper management, could be made productive and profitable to the cultivator. You justly observe, that the first object must be to free such ground from its superfluous water, which can be done (wherever there is descent sufficient for the water to run off) by ditching, under-draining and ridging. It is equally necessary to free it from wild grass and weeds, which the natural moisture of the soil causes to grow so abundantly. For this purpose great care should always be taken in ploughing, to leave the ground all regularly turned over, and never permitted to remain idle through summer unless under a thorough summer fallow, which is the best method of cleaning foul land, if it is but previously made dry.

Care should be taken always to sow plenty of grass seeds whenever the ground is to remain without ploughing, if it is but for one season, which assists much in enriching the soil and keeping it clean. I consider red or white clover with timothy, the most profitable grasses to sow. Red clover, when it is not intended to remain down more than two or three years, but if longer than three years, seed with white clover. I am much in favor of fall ploughing on all tight bottom land; it assists much in keeping it dry through winter and spring, and enables you to sow your grain much earlier, which is very essential, for such ground is always cold and backward in spring. Such land is generally well adapted to spring grains, (excepting corn,) and when it is well manured and free from weeds, produces heavy crops of barley, and particularly the two rowed, which makes an excellent flour, and is a good substitute for wheat, if it is but ground and bolted as wheat, which can be done in any custom mill, for it does no injury to the bolt. I last year manufactured in this manner 300 bushels, and shall manufacture 500 this season. By putting it through a fine flour bolt, you do not get a great yield of flour, but it is better, and the refuse is excellent for feeding stock. Ground barley, when scalded or mixed with boiled potatoes, is very valuable for feeding swine, and thus hard-pan land may be made to produce as much value per acre as the best wheat soils; and can it but be realized by our southern farmers, it would add four fold to their productions, and increase much their comfort and happiness.

I remain, most sincerely, yours,

W. Garbutt.

Wheatland, Jan. 25, 1838.

AQUEDUCTS.

Mr. Tucker—In connexion with the inquiries of your correspondent South-hill, respecting pump logs, I would beg leave to inquire what has become of Parker's Cement, otherwise called American Cement, of which we heard so much some three or four years ago. I think the first I ever heard of it was, in building cisterns at Syracuse, and it was supposed to be peculiarly adapted to aqueducts, cisterns, reservoirs, &c.

From the time I first heard of it, I concluded to delay the repairing of an old aqueduct until I could obtain this cement. I have waited patiently, and watched closely the rising fame of Mr. Parker, as he has been building houses, and almost every thing else of this cement, and have supposed that the article would soon come into common use all over the land. But for a long time I have heard nothing of Mr. Parker or his cement, and am unwilling to delay the repairing of my aqueduct any longer. I wish to know whether this cement is in good repute—whether found to be as durable for cisterns as at first supposed—and whether any persons in this region puts down aqueducts, cisterns, &c., and warrants them, and at what expense per rod.

I have recently heard of aqueducts being made of water lime, but have not heard it well spoken of. If aqueducts can be made of cement that will be durable, it certainly would be far preferable to the best kinds of wood with which I am acquainted. Logs will not usually last over ten or fifteen years, unless under very favorable circumstances.

If South-hill, or any of your correspondents, can give any information respecting this cement, I presume many of your readers will be much obliged, as I am not the only man who has planned some appendage to his farm to be put in execution when Parker's Cement comes into general use.

O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, Feb. 1, 1838.

Blight in Pear, Apple, and Quince Trees.

There has been so much wrote, said and sung on this subject, that, like the everlasting chess question, I can hardly think what I believe myself, and it seems from the intricacy of the cause, to be involved in the same impenetrable obscurity. Theory and speculation are about exhausted, and it is full twelve o'clock with the subject, and high time that observation and examination took the place of both.

I have been grievously afflicted with the blight, particularly on pear trees; and really it is too bad to watch and nurse a pear tree, and to put up with their perversity in coming into bearing, and then not only to find the fruit blasted, but the tree dying, beyond the power of relief, or hopes of resuscitation.

Now what is the cause? In the name of St. Michael, St. Germain, and the melting Virgaleuse, will not the lovers of that best of all good fruits set their noddles to work on this doubtful question, and trace the disease from its incipient stage to its crisis, and set the world right on the subject beyond cavil or speculation.

This disease has had as many causes assigned for it as there are theories for the formation of the globe, and some of them as preposterous, and like Macbeth's witches, "come like shadows to depart."

Electricity at one time was indicted and found guilty of the crime, but I believe escaped punishment from being so subtle a customer.

The tap root, piercing the cold and ungenial soil downward to a redundancy of water, has been shrewdly suspected of the mischief.

Too rich earth, and highly manured soil, has also been suggested as one of the causes, whereby a *plethory* was produced, and more sap sent up than the leaves could elaborate, which becomes stagnant, and fermenation takes place.

Disease of the leaf, either by the slug or other insect, or by the honey dew, whereby the ability to elaborate the sap is destroyed, and the sap becomes unfit for circulation.

Insects, minute and animalcular, are also charged as the secret and invisible destroyers, who perforate the bark and lodge in the celular tissue, and destroy and sap the very vitals of life and health; but it requires a glass equal to the one used by the author of the celebrated *moon hoax* to discover them, and in my opinion, like that affair, equally a fable.

Another cause was broached by Mr. Goodsell, former editor of the Genesee Farmer; that it was a virus generated in the young fruit at the period of blossoming, or from some infection generated in a blasted fruit from some cause, and sent downward by the returning sap.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will even give you my opinion, and as I don't charge any thing for it, I trust you will have the complacency to say, thank you, sir—or, thank you kindly—I am not particular which.

Since the theory started by Mr. Goodsell, I have been making observations on the progress of this disease, and have come to the conclusion that he is right; for I have never observed a tree to be affected with the blight, until it had arrived at the period of blossoming, and I have never known a blight to commence except where there was a blighted fruit, or where it was evident one had dropped. Now whether the virus is engendered by the vitiation of the sap in the young fruit, which may have been destroyed and rendered imperfect by cold winds, rain, or other causes; or whether the disease and cause of death is occasioned by some derangement of the pollen, by the absorption of some deleterious substance; or by the adventitious contact of the pollen of the blossoms of other trees, imparting a noxious impregnation; or by the deposition by some insect of its *ovum*, which in passing through its changes, destroys and poisons the fruit, is a moot point, which he that is able to lay his finger upon, will be entitled to be ranked as rather clever; and I ask of your readers to make observations on these points:—Whether *a tree is ever affected before it comes into bearing and sets fruit—and whether it does or does not always commence on a stem that has, or has had, a blighted fruit upon it?*

I am perfectly persuaded that the tap root theory is *tapped too low*, for a fine lot of trees were blighted last summer, which grew on the high gravelly bank of the ridge road, in a situation where no reasonable tap root would ever think of looking for cold stagnant water.

Quince trees during the last year were generally affected more or less, and many orchards of apple trees had many of their twigs singed.

It is an important inquiry, and worthy of the investigating acuteness of your most enlightened readers.

Greece, January, 1838. Pyrus.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Onondaga, convened pursuant to public notice at the Mansion House, in Syracuse, for the purpose of adopting measures for the incorporation of a County Agricultural Society, ASA EASTWOOD, Esq., was temporarily called to the Chair, and Miles W. Bennett, Esq. appointed Secretary. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair to report Officers for the Convention. The following persons were thereupon appointed said committee, viz: *Harvey Baldwin, James L. Voorhees, —— Doane, H. Moses*, and *Rufus Cossit*.

The committee reported the following gentlemen as Officers of the Convention, viz: JAMES L. VOORHEES, President; Gabriel Tappan, and Asa Eastwood, Vice-Presidents; *John C. Brown*, and *H. N. Howe*, Secretaries.

The report of the committee being adopted by the Convention, it was thereupon, on motion of Mr. *H. Baldwin*,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention on the subject of forming a Board of Agriculture for the county of Onondaga, and also to devise measures for procuring the incorporation of a County Agricultural Society,—whereupon, the President appointed the following gentlemen on said committee, viz: *H. Baldwin, B. F. Stone, E. F. Wallace, D. S. Earll*, and *R. Cossit*.

The committee, after a short recess, reported by their Chairman, *Mr. Baldwin*, the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention, together with the Petition also reported by the Committee.

Resolved, That we regard agriculture as the first and best pursuit of man, as a science more ancient in its origin, more useful in practice, and more important in its results to the whole human family, than any other art or science, and which therefore commends itself to the attention of every philanthropist and true patriot.

Resolved, That a science so intimately connected with the best interests of society, is entitled to our warmest approbation, and cordial, vigorous, individual, and united support, and that we will henceforth exert every means

in our power to improve and elevate its character, disseminate its principles, and extend its blessings.

Resolved, That we regard as among the most efficient means for advancing these great objects, the establishment of State and County Agricultural Societies—the establishment of Agricultural Schools, in conjunction with pattern or experimental farms, and the periodical publication of Agricultural Papers, and that to establish, foster, sustain and protect these, is an imperative duty which every well regulated government owes to itself and to its citizens, and should at all times be regarded as an object of primary and paramount importance.

Resolded, That in view of the immense interests involved in the science of rural economy, as connected with the natural, physical, moral, political and religious wants of man, we, with deep humiliation confess, as well in our individual as in our corporate capacity, that we have hitherto come far short of our duty as men, as citizens, as philanthropists, as patriots, and as christians, and now offer, as the best atonement we can make, a dedication of our time and means to the advancement of this work, so far as it is consistent with other duties and other obligations.

Resolved, That the policy hitherto pursued by this state in refusing to grant pecuniary aid from the surplus revenue, for the promotion of this great object, is, in our opinion, unwise, illiberal and unfair—*unwise*, because her wealth consists in the wealth of her citizens, and whatever promotes the one, increases the other in the same ratio—*illiberal*, because the appropriation of that money to this object was but to return it to hands from which most of it was directly or indirectly drawn, and because if returned it would have been again reinvested in a manner most beneficial to the state and the country—*unfair*, because the aid was solicited by a class composing seven-eights of the whole community, and which, as such, has never to any considerable extent partaken of the bounties of the government.

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Convention, of this state, and of this nation, are due to those few individuals who have long been toiling with unabated zeal and perseveranoe in the cause of Agriculture—who have freely devoted to it their time, talents and money, and whose able and well conducted periodical publications have done much, and indeed, have mainly contributed to awaken public interest and inquiry on this all important subject; and in the foremost ranks of whose works, we, with pride and pleasure, recognize '*The Genesee Farmer*,' and '*The Cultivator*.'

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of circulating a petition to the present Legislature for the incorporation of a County Agricultural Society, with a capital of $50,000, with power to increase it to $100,000, to be divided into shares of $20 each, and to be employed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of an experimental farm—preparing and stocking the same, and in the establishment, in conjunction therewith, of an Agricultural School, and in such other objects as are calculated to advance the great and permanent interests of the institution.

Resolved, That Victory Birdseye, Azariah Smith, Phares Gould, James R. Lawrence, Samuel L. Edwards, Harvey Baldwin, James L. Voorhees, John Stevens and George Geddes be appointed delegates to represent this county in the next meeting of the State Agricultural Society, to be held in Albany on the first day of February next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers thereof, and published in the county and village papers, the Albany Argus, Evening Journal, Gazette and Daily Advertiser, the Cultivator and Genesee Farmer.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

Your memorialists, inhabitants of the county of Onondaga, beg leave respectfully to represent,

That from the benefits resulting to the farming interests in this county, from the law of 1819, establishing Agricultural Societies, your memorialists are satisfied that all the interests pertaining to rural economy would be largely promoted by the re-enactment of that law, or of some similar law on that subject.

Your memorialists are also satisfied that the cultivation of an experimental farm, and the establishment in connection therewith of an Agricultural School, would also have an important bearing on the same interests, and should be provided for, and protected by the future enactments of the State in relation to that subject.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully solicit your Honorable body to pass a general law for the incorporation of County Agricultural Societies, securing the aforesaid objects, or a law for the incorporation of an Agricultural Society of this County, incorporating therein provisions on the above subjects, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of twenty dollars each, and for such other and further enactments and aid in reference to the subject matter, as to your Honorable body shall seem right and proper—all of which is respectfully submitted.

Syracuse, January 29, 1838.

JAMES L. VOORHEES, *Pres't.*

GABRIEL TAPPEN, ASA EASTWOOD, } *Vice Pres'ts.*

John C. Brown. H. N. Howe, } *Sec'rys.*

RUTA BAGA.

MR. TUCKER—I send you a short account of our first experience in the culture of ruta baga.

The land planted lacked 40 yards of half an acre; it was ploughed the fall previous, and again twice before planting; it was then thrown into ridges 18 inches apart. The seed was sown by hand, 10 inches distant, the 17th of June; they were kept clean from weeds by hoeing. In the fall we harvested 510 bushels of good smooth turneps. The seed used was 3 oz.; it was procured at M. W. Chipman's. CANANDAIGUA.

DISEASES IN SHEEP.

The diseases of this most useful animal are but little attended to; numbers die that might be saved by medicine, if shepherds knew what was proper to give them.

Foot-rot is a most troublesome and difficult disease to cure. Put the sheep in a dry fold; clear the dirt from between her claws with an old tooth brush; apply to the parts affected, with a wooden skewer or feather, butter of antimony, and let the sheep remain an hour in the fold. Or, apply a paste, made of equal quantities of blue vitrol, gunpowder and train oil.

Scab.—The must effectual remedy is the mercurial ointment, to be had ready made at all druggists; which is also good for sore heads, caused by the fly, or for maggots.

Gurry.—One small teaspoonful of turpentine, and four table spoonsful of salt and water—one dose is often sufficient. Or, Peruvian bark, ginger-root, and prepared chalk—one drachm—in warm gruel, with a table spoonful of gin or brandy. If a severe case, a teaspoonful of tincture of opium.

If a sheep that is fat, or nearly so, appears to be off from its food, for some days, from some internal complaint, the safest plan is to have it killed.

Scouring of young Lambs.—Ginger and rhubarb, one teaspoonful, in warm gruel, with ten drops of laudanum. Fourteen teaspoonsful of rhubarb, seven of ginger, and seven of laudanum, or tincture of opium, will dose a score of lambs, about three quarters of a year old. Many flocks of lambs having been kept very short of food during the late dry summer, numbers have died from eating the young succulent grass which sprung up when the rain came.

Ewes injured in Lambing.—Apply to the parts warm water, and after, warm fresh grease; and then outside some known good oils; give a drachm of Peruvian bark and ginger in gruel, new milk, warm, made of linseed and oat meal; add a table spoonful of gin or brandy, and treacle.

To prevent the Fly.—A powder, composed of white lead and wine arsenic, to be shaken on with an old pepper box; it is to be had, already prepared, of any druggist.

The most fatal disease is the rot, which is thought to be incurable; but I know from experience, that the progress of the disease may be so checked, that the animal will get fat enough for the butcher. There are various opinions as to the way in which this disease is contracted. I have ever thought it has been by the sheep eating in summer, or autumn, the grass of flooded meadows, or swampy pastures, on which some sort of grass has deposited its larvæ, which are not destroyed by the heat of the stomach, but mixing with the chyle, find their way into the vessels of the liver, where they become what are commonly called flukes, from their resemblance in shape to doanders; where they absorb the chief nourishment of the blood of the animal, and then, in a short time, cause its death. It may fairly be asked, how is it that beasts eating the same grass are not affected by it? The reason probably is, that the digestion of an ox or cow is so much stronger, that the larvæ are destroyed, and carried away with the food.

A eminent surgeon has informed me that there is no communication with the stomach and the liver, but as he cannot in any way account for the flukes getting into the liver, I do not give up my opinion. I am strengthened, too, in my belief, from its being well known, that after a frost of forty-eight hours, or less, sheep may safely be kept in a pasture, which, had they been put in before the frost, (even for one day,) would certainly, in the course of two or three weeks, be found to have flukes in their liver, but which is prevented by the frost destroying the larvæ on the grass. I am quite aware that many other scientific objections may fairly be made against my idea; such as that the worm or grub, being a cold blooded creature, intended to live in common atmospheric air, could not exist in the inside of any animal. Bots so common in horses laying out at grass, it is well known, are produced from the horses biting each other, in kind fellowship, about their manes, where some sort of fly or moth had deposited their eggs or nits which the horses thus get into their mouths and stomachs, where they become bots, and make their appearance in the horses' fundaments. It cannot be supposed that instinct points to the moth or fly to leave its eggs there for the purpose of its getting into the horse's stomach; it appears to me that it probably only leaves it on that part from finding a saliva there from the playful biting of another horse. Hearing a farmer complain, in the year 1814, of the great loss he had sustained by the rot in his sheep, I recommended him to try Armitage's remedy; he had no faith in any of the nostrums; it was, however, agreed between us, that as I was going to London the next day I should bring a sufficient quantity for a score of sheep, which he was to take on return, or sell me a score of sheep for ten pounds. He sent me the sheep. Our farms were divided only by a small brook, but the sheep having to walk a mile to get to my farm, two of them died in that mile. I dosed the eighteen according to directions. Sixteen soon seemed more lively for it; to the two that did not, I gave the medicine I had to spare, which proved to be over-dosing them, and consequently killed them. Thirteen of the others I made fat in the summer, sent them to London, and made about forty-seven shillings a head. One proved what is here called a rubber, which no feeding will make fat; one was drowned.

To see what sort of mutton the best was, I had one killed and consumed, (all but one leg which I sent to the farmer,) in my own family, who knew nothing of the circumstance attending it, and therefore found no fault with the meat; but some one, I recollect, commended some joint as being very tender. The farmer could scarcely believe that the leg of mutton I sent him could have come off one of the poor miserable animals that he sold me. For my own part, I confess I could not relish the mutton, although I felt sure there could be nothing unwholsome in it. The difference between that and the other mutton is, the lean is more tender and less flavored; the fat is whiter, and the gravy lighter colored. The farmer informed me afterwards of one circumstance which was important. He said he understood I was to have forty of his sheep, and therefore he drew forty of the worst of his flock, and marked them for me; that the next day, not liking to part with so many at so poor a price, he turned back into his flock twenty of the best of them with the mark on, and every one of those twenty died. A few years ago, I made several inquiries after the medicine, and could hear nothing of it, but found that Armitage was dead. No medicine can make sound a liver that is in part rotten; but it can so stop the progress of this disease by killing the flukes, as to allow the sheep, with a summer's feeding, to get remarkably fat. The chief ingredient in all the medicines must be oil of turpentine.—*Hillyard's Practical Farming, (an English work.)*

A good Pickle for preserving Beef.

For 100 pounds of beef:

Take 16 lbs. coarse salt,
2 " brown sugar,
2 oz. salt-peter.

The same proportion for a larger or smaller quantity. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold put them upon the beef, and if necessary, add sufficient cold water to cover the beef. We received the above from our butchers, have tried it, and find it to prove a valuable recipe.—*Silk Grower.*

AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.

The proportion of cultivated land is considerably greater in France than in England; owing partly to the different policy of the two governments, and partly to the different modes of living in the two countries. The French eat twice as much bread as the English, and the English three or four times as much beef and mutton as the French.

In England, as we have seen already, the farmers own but very little of the soil, and the peasants none—the land being nearly all held by great proprietors. In France the actual cultivators of the soil own a great part of it. The departments are cut np into an immense number of farms, and of course most of them are small. With industry and economy, the French peasantry are able to subsist quite comfortably, but the greater part of them have very little to spare. The agriculture of the country is said to be in a prosperous condition, and I can easily believe it is from what I saw, as I passed hastily through it in the month of June. The crops were certainly very fine, and there were many unequivocal proofs of good husbandry. Still, France does not compare at all with England, in scientic and practical agriculture, nor in the beauty and affluence of its rural scenery. The best husbandry in France is in the south and in the north. In the former, the agriculturist is aided most by the goodness of the climate, and in the latter, by skill in the rotation of crops.

Wheat is the grand agricultural staple of France, as well as of England. Some districts through which you travel, seem to be almost covered with it. I am quite sure that I never saw so much in any single day of my life, as from Rouen to Paris. We were, during the greater part of the journey, in the midst of vast wheat fields, with strips of rye, oats and barley here and there interspersed, and at long intervals variegated by patches of meadow, beets, mustard and poppies. The English say, that the produce of their wheat per acre is much larger than in France. This is probably true, when the season is equally favorable on both sides of the channel; but I confess it did not strike me so, when I was in France and England. As the crops were fast hastening to maturity, there was very little difference in the appearance.

Next to wheat, *rye* is more extensively cultivated than other of the small grains in France. As we approached the Capital, I saw more of it than I had taken notice of any where else—not in great unbroken fields, but in small patches, many of them less than half an acre, and separated by narrow ridges thrown up with the plough at the time of sowing. Barley is not very generally nor very well cultivated. The French do not want it. They like their own wines better than English beer.

The *sugar beet*, which was introduced by Bonaparte, when the victorious fleets of Britain were blockading the Continent, still furnishes most of the sugar which is consumed by the French people. The quantity of beets manufactured in 1835, according to the Minister of Finance, was 668,946,792 lbs., and in 1836, 1,012,780,589 lbs. The value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835, 30,319,340 francs; and of 1836, 48,980,000. The number of manufactories was 542. This is probably a great saving to the country, even in time of peace, and it renders France entirely independent of all the rest of the world in time of war. How we at the north shall succeed in making our own sugar, is yet to be proved. The beet flourishes well upon our soil, and I see not why the manufacture may not be carried to any extent which the demand shall hereafter require.

It is but lately that the French have found out the value of turneps for feeding cattle and sheep; and even the potatoe, that most valuable of all the farinaceous roots of high latitudes, has not long been cultivated, even as a garden vegetable, in France. But at present, vast quantities of potatoes are grown in the provinces of Poitou, Normandy, Limosin and the Isle of France, and in less quantities in other districts.

The *vineyards* of France are estimated at about 5,000,000 acres, or *one-twenty-sixth* part of the territory; and they are so exceedingly productive, that the grapes form, it is supposed, about one-sixth part of its produce. They are commonly planted on rocky and inferior soils. The general routine of cultivation is as follows. The vines are planted promiscuously, from two and a half to four feet. About the middle of January, they receive the first cutting. In March the ground is dug. In April and May the *provins* or tender sprigs are planted. In June the *seps*, or shoots, are hoed and tied to stakes with straw bands. The vines are hoed again in August, and the vintage takes place in September or October. The *Champagne* grape vine, it is said, will last 50 or 60 years. It is never allowed to grow more than a foot and a half high, and is pruned about the end of February; pruned again and tied or propped up in April or May; pared and tied in June; second trimming in July; third trimming in August; vintage in September or October. In Champagne, the grapes are put into a press, and the juice is obtained by two or three quick turns of a screw. "In *Provence*, the method of pressing is very rude and simple. A man, and commonly two or three children, pull off their shoes and jump into the vats, where they trample on the grapes till all the wine is pressed out." I need not say, that immense quantities of wine are exported from France every year to England and to the United States; nor that if nine-tenths of it were mingled with the waters of the ocean, before it reached either country, the loss to merchants and under-writers would be great gain to consumers. What well man in a hundred who drinks wine, needs it? Who does not know, that "wine is a mocker," as well as that "strong drink is raging?"

Nothing is more painful than to think how large a proportion of the gross produce of the earth is, in Christian countries, converted into poison, first to create and then to satisfy a raging appetite for narcotic stimuli. In this country the raw materials are chiefly *apples* and *rye;* in England, Scotland and Ireland, *barley;* in France and Italy, *grapes;* in Sweden and all the north of Europe, various *kinds of grain*. Any thing to "steal away men's brains," inflame their blood, scorch their vitals, madden their passions, consume their estates, beggar their families, curse the ground with their carcasses, and send their immortal souls to perdition!

I forgot to say in the proper place, that the agricultural implements in France are, for the most part, extremely imperfect in principle, as well as bungling in construction. The plough, for example, is almost entirely of wood, and so made as to scratch and push forward the soil, instead of turning it up in furrows. In the neighborhood of Toulouse, a better plough is seen of pretty good construction. The use of oxen in the plough is pretty general in France; and their yoke is a piece of wood, one-sixth as heavy, perhaps, as one of ours. It is put across the foreheads of the cattle, the extremities being neatly hollowed out so as to fit the head, and lined with sheep-skin or some other soft padding. This yoke is fastened to the horns with small leather thongs, and the beam of the plough being attached to the middle of it, the equipment for labor is complete. In the harrows you will see no iron teeth, and the use of rollers is very awkwardly supplied by a plank, on which a boy rides over the furrows. The carts which I saw would make you smile, they are so long and narrow and inconvenient. The loads are sometimes bound on with a sort of rude windlass, which it would be very difficult for me to describe. It is wonderful that a people of so much natural ingenuity as the French, and claiming to hold the first rank in all the fine arts, should plod on as they do, from generation to generation, with such implements of husbandry, as would hardly do credit to a tribe of half civilized Indians.—*Dr. Humphrey's Tour*

From the Yankee Farmer.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The following conclusion of a report of the Penobscot Agricultural Society applies to many farmers in different parts of the country. There is generally great neglect as to agricultural tools, implements, and labor-saving machinery. While many farmers are paying a high price for labor, or neglecting necessary work for want of it, and sometimes losing much by not being able to accomplish their work in due season, they are neglecting to procure new and improved implements, &c., which, at a small expense, would enable them to do away or greatly lessen these evils.

In the season of hoeing, we should prefer one hand with us and a cultivator, to two hands without this useful implement; we could do more work, do it easier, and do it better. Some farmers suppose that the cultivator is useful only on smooth light tillage, but this is a great mistake; we have used it to good advantage on ground that was uneven and rough with turfs and loose and fast stones. It will not do so much good on a rough field, nor will a plough; where the plough can be used to tear up and turn over the soil, the cultivator may be used to loosen and pulverize it.

"It is with regret that we are compelled to make this very meagre report of one branch of the exhibition, which should, and might have afforded great interest and eminent usefulness to the farming community. The implements of the farmer are as essentially necessary to the prosecution of his work with profit and ease, as are the contents of the carpenter's chest to him; and no artizan of that craft is 'a workman' unless he possesses a sufficient number and variety of instruments best adapted to his vocation.

How different the case with our brother farmers! How few are his implements! How ill adapted to the ease, profit and convenience of his multifarious occupations.—Instead of procuring the tool best calculated for a particular object, he "puts up" with any thing that has the semblance to the thing he needs. It is scarcely to be credited, the few tools to be found upon most farms, and good farms too, in our vicinity.

A plough, harrow, hoe and shovel, with a small sprinkling of forks and rakes, and a few nameless et ceteras, comprise the whole range of most of our tool sheds; and these too, so ill constructed! requiring in many cases, twice the power to use them that better contrived implements do; uselessly consuming time, talent and temper; to say nothing of the wear and tear of conscience that such fretting is apt to induce.

In this connection it may not be improper to remark, that one great cause of the want of success in agricultural pursuits may be found in the high price of labor, and the want of economy in the expenditure of that labor.—The substitution of animal for manual labor wherever it can be advantageously introduced, adds greatly to the ease, dispatch, and extent of a farmer's work; and it is matter of surprise that it should obtain so few *practical* advocates in our farming community; in theory it has numerous friends and supporters. How various are the enterprises to which Yankee ingenuity is directed in the construction of labor-saving machinery; and yet the farmer will look with satisfaction upon every invention that has no connection with his own vocation. The patent washing machines, and the shingle, and stave and clapboard machines, readily attract his attention, and excite his admiration; but the drill-barrows, improved ploughs, threshing and winnowing, turnep and hay cutting, and other implements, more closely connected with his own calling, excite scarce any notice except an incredulous smile or a direct sneer. Now these things ought not so to be. The farmer can more readily and cheaply increase his non-consuming laborers, than any other craftsman in the community; and it only needs a little forethought, and consideration, and determination to "go ahead," to break from the shackles of that iron-sided old despot,—early prejudice. In other States, the grandsire's bag and stone, are giving way to the crank and wheel of the man of to-day, and until we follow such leaders, our labor will be drudgery and our farms a moth. Mr. Bull and Johnny Crapeau have a better chance to hire hands on their farms than Uncle Sam; but the old gentleman has a longer head, and more ingenuity among his tenants, and he must make up by head what he lacketh in hand.

There are, no doubt, many labor-saving contrivances that possess so many conveniences in theory, that they are exceedingly inconvenient in practice; but an intelligent, discriminating man will readily separate the simple, well contrived, well adapted instrument, which shows its object at a glance, from the complicated, counteracting contrivance of the muddy-headed schemer.

The cultivator, for instance, with a horse, man and boy, will hoe more ground in one day, than ten men with hard labor will hoe without it. The roller, with a pair of oxen or horses, will smooth more ground, and drive more stones out of reach of the scythe, than five times that amount of cost, in the shape of manual labor. A man or boy with a drill machine, will sow more turnep seed in three hours, than two men could sow in two days, and it will scarcely be labor to him, while the backs of the men will be as crooked as the furrows they sow.

No man who has a hill-side to plough, will pretend to turn his furrows up hill if he wishes to make "good work." He must either plough up and down hill and form very superior water courses by which his manures may run off, or he must "carry his furrows," and lose half his time and labor—let him put on a side-hill plough, and he will do in one day what it would require two days to effect with a common plough. Now there are few, comparatively none of these implements in use in this vicinity, and the instances above cited, show conclusively the great lack of yankee inquisitiveness which prevails here, and which our meagre show of farming tools so strikingly exhibits."

From the Boston Courier.

MR. COLMAN'S ADDRESS

Upon the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts.

Last Wednesday evening we had the pleasure of listening to an Address, delivered at the Representatives' Hall, in the State House, upon the Agriculture of this Commonwealth.

The Commissioner stated, that it was not his object to pass any eulogium upon an art, which laid confessedly at the very root of civilization, an art which had been most highly praised, by all the good and great men who have existed from the most ancient times. He alluded, however, briefly to the opinions which Cicero had given concerning Agriculture, and pointed to many other illustrious personages of ancient times, who had both, by their opinions and practice, expressed their conviction of the dignity of the art.

He pointed to the fact, that the great, good, and illustrious WASHINGTON was himself a practical farmer, and delighted in the cultivation of the soil, taking the greatest pleasure in rural labor, and in the various improvements which were made in his favorite art.

The lecturer then proceeded to inform his audience of some of the prominent facts relating to the present state of Agriculture in this Commonwealth, and after showing what had been done, he explained what was still to be effected, by various improvements, which could be easily introduced.

Many of his auditors were doubtless surprised to learn the immense value of our crops of Indian Corn, and of the certainty of those crops, when they are properly managed.

He took occasion to show some specimens of good sound Indian Corn, which *ripened*, the past summer, in *sixty days* from the time of planting. Specimens of a most luxuriant Potatoe were shown, which he proposes to cultivate extensively. Specimens of a new kind of Buckwheat, and the American Teazle, were also shown, and their value demonstrated.

After giving some statistical information, relating to the value of the corn crops, Mr. Colman proceeded to speak of the capability of our soils for the growth of Wheat—a grain of the utmost importance to the community, and for our supplies, of which we have heretofore been shamefully dependant upon other states.

It was remarked, that soils destitute of lime are incapable of producing good, sound, and full crops of this grain, and that, unfortunately, most of our soils in the eastern portions of this state are nearly destitute of this substance. Hence he proceeded to impress upon the minds of his hearers the importance of *liming* their soils, when they required a harvest of this valuable grain. The proportion of lime requisite for this purpose, was shown, by chemical analysis of good soils, to be but trifling; only one per cent. of calcareous matter having been found amply sufficient for the purpose.

Now, on the sea-coast, we have great facilities for obtaining lime. We can import limestone from Thomaston, and from other parts of Maine, and burn it at the cheap rate of five cents per bushel, by means of the dust of anthracite coal, in the perpetual kiln. Or we may make use of oyster and clam shells, which may be burned with peat, in the common kiln, and the whole mass obtained of peat-ashes and lime may be used advantageously, as a manure. On sandy soils, muscle beds, which are rich in shells composed of carbonate of lime, and which contain clay fat, with decomposing animal and vegetable matter, may be used to advantage. Ground bones are also valuable for manure, and are now prepared by the mills at Cambridge. Refuse bone-black, from the sugar house, is also valuable. In the interior of the state, we have at Chelmsford, Boxboro', Littleton and Bolton, ample supplies of pure limestone. In Berkshire county, there are also abundant beds of this mineral. It may also be obtained from the Vermont borders. Hence we can draw our supplies for various parts of the state, and it is probable that many new localities of limestone will be found.

Calcareous marls, specimens of which were shown, some of them being composed almost entirely of carminated fresh water shells, such as the Planorbis, Cyclas, Symnea, &c., are found in Pittsfield, and at Lenox, and it is highly probable that they may be found elsewhere, in the lowlands, and on the borders of the various ponds in the state, where there are abundant remains of shell fish.

The Pittsfield marl contains eighty per cent. of carbonate of lime, twelve per cent. of vegetable juices, and five per cent. of silicious sand, and mica. The Lenox marl contains seventy per cent. of carbonate of lime, and twenty-four per cent. of insoluble matter.

Specimens of wheat grown upon lands, dressed with these marls, were shown, and were found to be full, heavy, and of excellent quality. It will be of great importance to our farmers to have the various soils of the State analyzed, in order to learn their nature, and the modes of treatment adapted to them; and we have learned with great pleasure, that our excellent friend Professor Edward Hitchcock, the Geological Surveyor of the State, is now engaged in the chemical examination of some of the most remarkable specimens, which he has collected, and will soon present to the Legislature an account of their composition.

Mr. Colman's address concluded with an admirable peroration, showing the filial attachment, which the sons of Massachusetts showed for their native soil, and he alluded to the stern and uncompromising spirit of independence, and lofty feelings of patriotism, which are the characteristic features of the sturdy yeomanry of our state. It is to be hoped that we shall have an opportunity of again listening to the Agricultural Commissioner.

From the Maine Farmer.

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes—Having seen in your paper a number of statements respecting the growth of wheat, the present year, and not having seen any one that has been so bountifully blessed with an increase as I have been, I thought I would inform you what I have done this present year.

The 27th day of last May, I sowed *five pecks* of wheat on one acre of burnt land—two pecks Red Bearded, and three pecks White Bearded, mixed together,—and I received from it FORTY-ONE AND ONE-FOURTH bushels of good wheat. If there is any one that can show a greater yield, I should like to hear from him.

Corrinna, Dec. 18, 1837. James Hawes.

ONIONS.

On reading an article in the Cabinet of March 15th, 1837, upon the culture of onions in Wethersfield, I concluded to try the experiment of raising them on Delaware soil.

I dressed an eighth of an acre with four cart loads of well rotted stable manure, being part of a parsnep lot planted last year for spring feeding of milch cows. After the manure was very evenly spread over the ground, it was ploughed in ridges, and planted with nine ounces of seed.

I did not pursue the Wethersfield plan of sowing the seed in rows, bnt put them in hills, supposing it would take less seed, less work, and produce equally as good a crop. The instrument to plant them was made in the following manner: A lath about four feet long, with four holes bored through it with an inch auger ten inches apart, which were filled with pegs that projected through the lath about one and a quarter inch; then a handle of three feet long was put in the center of the lath to carry it by; this instrument was then laid across the bed, which, by stepping on it with one foot on each side of the handle, four holes were made ten inches asunder; then moving it about a foot, and repeating the operation, the bed was soon filled with holes ten inches one way, and about a foot the other. A few seeds were then dropped in each hole, the beds raked and rolled, which finished the operation of planting.

As soon as the young plants began to appear, the beds were raked between the hills with a small rake made of tenpenny nails, which retarded the growth of the weeds, and caused the young onions to advance in size and strength before the time of weeding and dressing them with a hoe had arrived. I regard this little operation of early raking the beds quite an improvement; for part of the ground was not managed in this way, and the process of weeding was much more difficult; besides, in extracting the weeds, many of the young onions would fall down, and some of them were pulled up in consequence of the weeds having acquired a growth equal to the onions.

They were dressed several times through the season by pulling the weeds and using the rake and the hoe. The work being done at intervals, and mostly by children, no very accurate account was kept of the labor, but it did not exceed ten days work for a full hand. They grew very large, many of them measuring thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and many of the hills had three or four clustered together; they are excellent for the table, fine flavored, with none of that rank, strong taste, so common to onions raised from sets. One of the beds was measured, by which the average produce was over 50 bushels on the whole ground, which would exceed four hundred bushels to the acre.

Although the produce equaled Wethersfield in amount, I was somewhat disappointed on finding several bushels of them not of a merchantable kind; they had thick necks, sort of evergreens; they would neither die nor dry, commonly called scullions by gardeners.

I see it stated, I think in the American Gardener, that no crop is more difficult to accommodate with suituable soil, than the onion, in consequence of its disposition to behave in the manner I have stated. The ground this experiment was tried upon, is rather a stiff clay, but very much softened with lime and manure, yet I presume it is not exactly the kind of soil they like. I intend next season, to select a more sandy location, for I am rather pleased with the partial success of the operation.

The onion does not seem to want as much manure as other root crops, particularly the potatoe and ruta baga turnep; they require, it is true, considerable more labor, but the value of the crop would, upon an average, be double, and more, if the difficulty I have mentioned could be surmounted.

I suppose that two and a half or three acres of onions, could be raised by hiring one additional hand through the summer season; besides, it is sometimes profitable to increase the varieties of labor on a farm, when workmen are employed to perform it. In mowing time and harvest, we frequently have spells of wet damp weather, and a field of roots not only gives employment to all hands during such intervals, but pays the expense of an additional hand through the summer, by which the severe operation of gathering hay and grain is very much reduced. —*Farmers' Cabinet.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set. They are half bound, and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the *pioneer* in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work, will make early application, as the number for sale is very limited.—*Far. & Gar.*

KENNEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Maine Farmer of 23d instant, contains a few reports from committees of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, from which we abridge the following notices:

Hay.—Four entries were made for the premium on Hay. Rufus Moody of Monmouth, cut from two acres of land recently cleared, seven tons and thirty-five thirty-sevenths of a hundred of hay, well made. W. Haines of Winthrop, raised on two acres of land, but recently worn, or "bound out," six tons nine hundred and fifty-five pounds of well made hay. Taking into consideration the previous state of the land of the competitors, the committee awarded to Mr. Haines the Society's premium on his crop. Mr. Haines gave the following statement of facts to the committee:

My crop of hay was taken from land, (the soil a warm gravelly loam,) which, in 1835, was what we call "bound out." I then ploughed it, and put about twenty loads of manure to the acre, and planted it with corn and potatoes. In 1836, I sowed the same land to wheat, (with grass seed—18 lbs. of clover, and 6 quarts of herdsgrass, to the acre,) which yielded a fine crop. In 1837 I had two acres of the land measured,—the grass cut,—and after laying in the swath one day, it was cocked; the number of cocks was 214. I let it remain in the cock three or four days; then opened and dried them fit to put into the barn; we went among them and weighed five or six,—an average lot as near as possible,—which averaged 75 pounds of good bright hay apiece—fit to mow. I allowed 10 lbs. shrinkage to a cock—making six tons, nine hundred and fifty-five pounds on two acres.

The expense I will estimate as follows:

Mowing, two days,	$2 00
Raking, and putting into the barn,	2 50
	$4 50

Mr. Moody gives the following account of his mode of treatment, to produce his crop:—

It was a piece of pasture land—the soil a clay loam. In the spring of 1834, it was bestrewed with old hemlock logs, and shaded with small second growth White Birches, which were cut in June of that year, and burned in the fall. The old logs were burned or hauled off, and the ground ploughed, or what some people would call "rooted up."

In the spring of 1835, it was harrowed and planted to corn, with thirteen cords of manure in the hill. The corn was killed by frost, and destroyed by raccoons, so that the yield was only twenty-five bushels of sound corn on the two acres. After harvest, the ground was ploughed twice.

In the spring of 1836, again ploughed, and sowed to wheat—two bushels to the acre; and seeded with 14 lbs. of clover and one peck of herdsgrass seed, per acre. The crop was thrashed with other wheat; but judging from what I raised in 1836—the comparative growth of straw, and weight of the head, manner of being filled, &c., I should think it yielded about twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

This year, 1837, it was mowed—and on the two acres there were one hundred and forty-nine heaps of well made hay, mostly clover, of good quality. I sold to Mr. Barker, of Winthrop, thirty-seven heaps of equal size, which were weighed by Daniel Carr, and 260 lbs. allowance made for shrinkage, as he said; but I thought the hay well made, (and he said it was, for that kind of hay,) much better than hay in general, when housed. The thirty-seven heaps, after deducting 260 lbs., weighed 32 hundred; which would give on the two acres, seven tons, and thirty-five thirty-sevenths of a hundred.—*Bost. Cour.*

Interesting Calculation.

We cannot vouch for the facts stated in the following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, but we have no reason to doubt their accuracy. They, as well as the inferences thence deducted, are interesting to all classes of people, and should lead the State legislatures to consider seriously whether it be not an incumbent duty to encourage by bounties, or otherwise, the production of wheat, and other grains suitable for human sustenance:—

In seasons of common crops, and in times when, under the guidance of ordinary prudence, industry was directed more to the cultivation of the soil, the United States were accustomed, under the blessing of Providence, to receive, rather than pay, large sums for the great necessary of life. For a series of many years the value of the grain and flour imported, did not exceed a few thousand dollars, while that exported was, on an average, quite $6,000,000: sometimes it exceeded even $14,000,000; and so late as 1833, '34, and '35, amounted to nearly $5,000,000 annually. But in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1837, the exports of them fell off nearly a million, while the imports were augmented in val-

ue to the unprecedented amount of more than four and a half millions.

This revulsion, so great and so sudden, from bringing home a small amount to importing so many millions worth of products, mostly for a single purpose, and that one so important in domestic economy as bread-stuffs, was of itself sufficient to create a severe shock. From whatever cause the necessity of it may have happened, the result conveys warnings which it is believed have recently exerted a salutary influence in aiding to restore a judicious system of agriculture, and to promote increased attention to habits of productive industry.

A moment's reflection on the detailed effects of the high prices, which attended the revulsion, will show that they and the burdensome change of five or six millions in our exports and imports must, when united, have affected the pecuniary difficulties of the country, and indirectly, its trade and currency, much more sensibly than people have imagined. Besides the grain which is distilled, or employed in the arts, or consumed by domestic animals, it is believed that on an average, one pound of flour, or meal, per day, to each person, is used for bread stuffs alone.

The whole quantity for a population of 15,000,000 would,at that rate,be nearly 5,500,000,000 pounds a year. At the price of three cents per pound for wheat flour, and only one and a half cents per pound for meal from the cheaper varieties of grain, which is not far from the average of 1834 and 1835, the cost for bread alone, (if only one-half the population used wheat flour, and the rest materials less costly) would be about $124,000,000.

But the average price to consumers, during the past year, was increased, in most places, quite eighty per cent. Whether this great rise should be attributed to short crops, to an undue portion of labor bestowed upon the production of other articles, to depreciation in the value of the circulating medium, in consequence of excessive issues of paper, or to all these causes combined, it seems to be clear that the increase in the cost of bread alone, exceeded $100,000,000.

If only half of the population not raising their own grain, were obliged to purchase it at such an enhanced price, the new tax imposed on that class alone, on account of their bread, exceeded $50,000,000.

This addition to their burdens was nearly seven dollars per head: and, when for this no remuneration was made to many persons, as there was only to some, by higher prices obtained for their labors and merchandize exchanged, the increase alone was four times as much as the average tax imposed by means of all the great duties on foreign merchandize. On the present occasion, the undersigned would forbear from entering further into consideration of various other matters connected with this interesting subject. But when the influence of it upon different portions of our country is traced into some of its numerous bearings, and carefully weighed, new topics of inquiry are presented, which will be found to have an intimate connexion, not only with the value of some of our staple exports, but, in other respects, with the vital prosperity of large portions of the Union.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Every thing relating to the developement of the nobler qualities of the human mind, is interesting to all intelligent and patriotic men. And projects which have for their object the maturing of every mind in the land, should receive the cordial approbation of every friend of his country. An universal dissemination of knowledge is the only means by which we shall be able to preserve our noble form of government, and fully develope all its intrinsic beauties. Common Schools we believe it is acknowledged on all hands, are to be the avenues through which intelligence is to be conveyed to every individual. This being admitted it behooves the lover of his country to strive to make those avenues as efficient as possible.

The first step to be taken in order to increase the efficiency of our Common School system in this State, is to raise the standard of school teaching--"to pay better, and treat better, the men charged with the important duty of forming the minds of our youth." Upon this point there are some capital suggestions in the following article from the New York American.

We are doing a vast deal for the cause of education—organizing school districts throughout all the towns—and establishing seminaries for the proper education of teachers; but as suggested below, we have omitted an important part of our great machinery, which must be supplied before we expect to receive the full benefit desirable from our great system of Common School education--that of *raising the compensation of teachers.—Roch. Daily Adv.*

Common Schools.—Public attention is much alive, we are glad to perceive, in many parts of the Union, on this momentous subject. We have already stated the result of the State Convention recently at Trenton, New Jersey, and have frequently referred to the vigorous and systemetic efforts making in that State, to introduce, and render as diffusive as possible, the advantages and blessings of popular instruction, on the only sound basis of morals and religion.

In Kentucky, too, enlightened patriotism—not the brigand patriotism of the frontier, which steals arms that it may commit murder—is at work on the same subject; and the Louisville Journal, in a series of able and well-reasoned editorial articles, is enforcing the duty of making ample provisions for the establishment on the best models, of Common Schools in that State.

In that paper of the 16th, is an excellent articles calculated to show, what, indeed, New York—with all her ample funds and long experience devoted to Common Schools has yet to learn, or at least, practically to adopt—that, as the foundation of a good system of popular instruction, the calling and the compensation of the teacher, must be raised We must pay better, and treat better, the men charged with forming the minds of youth, before we can obtain the right sort of instructors. In the social scale, their position should be looked upon as of the highest, and in the pecuniary scale they must be paid liberally, or at least as well relatively as men of other professions—or the right men cannot be had.

The Louisville Journal dwells with force and effect upon this point, and, in reference to this State, has some striking and obvious remaks, drawn from the fact that, while we have not adequately raised the compensation of Common School teachers here, we are establishing, at great expense, scholls for the education of teachers.—The Journal reasons very naturally, that if Kentucky will pay, at the proper rate, her Common School masters, the New York schools for teachers will educate for her, competent men, who will, of course, seek the highest compensation for their services.

We hope, while other States are thus wisely turning their attention to this all-important subject of popular instruction, New-York will not neglect it, nor be satisfied to rest where she is, while others are aiming so much higher.

Maxims for Boys.

"Be vicious, and you cannot be happy; be virtuous, and you cannot be miserable.

"All great and good men in the world have been boys, and why should not all boys become good and great men.

"Never go to bed till you are wiser than when you arise; for observation, experience, and reflection, the elements of wisdom, are the property of all who like to enjoy them.

"Read good books, seek out good companions, attend to good counsel, and imitate good examples.

"The *Man* depends on the *Boy*; the peace of to-morrow on the actions of to-day."

Fruit Trees For Sale

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15-tf

N. B Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple Trees.

Extensive Sale of Imported Stock,

At the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquiries and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "Rover," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by Young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, Alexander, Orion, Splendor and others. And of the Cows and Heifers, Beauty, Primrose, own sister to Reformer, Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare Falconet, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorceror Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss Andrews, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare Jessica, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, Humphrey Clinker, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horses Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by thoir present owner who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

To Agriculturists and Others.

THE subscriber, being just returned from England, made such arrangements whilst there as will enable him to import any quantity of the different breeds of Sheep, Cattle and Hogs, in that country. Those persons who wish to get Imported Stock, will be able to do so by applying, if by letter, post paid, to

JOHN COWLEN,

Jan. 6, 1838. Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y.

N. B —The passage money only will be required previous to their arrival in New York.

Seeds for 1838.

JUST arrived at the Rochester Seed Store, a large importation of English Field and Garden Seeds of the growth of 1837; shipped from London this fall expressly to our order, and comprising a full assortment of the choicest kinds, such as

Cabbage,	Ruta Baga,	Rye Grass,
Cauliflower,	Mangel Wurtzel,	White Dutch
Broccoli,	Sugar Beet,	Clover,
Radish,	Lucern,	&c., &c.
Turnep,	Trefoil,	

These Seeds are from one of the best establishments in Europe, and the perfect satisfaction which they have hitherto given, is sufficient guarantee of their character.

Dealers and others supplied at wholesale on very favorable terms. nov18 tf REYNOLDS & BATEHAM

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples Pears, Plums Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.